

“The following information includes required disclosures as well as additional information regarding Taft Law School. In addition to this required information, Taft provides an explanatory narrative as well as answers to Frequently Asked Questions about the law school, Taft’s admissions process, tuition and fees, and other topics.

Taft Law School is registered by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California as an unaccredited correspondence law school. A correspondence law school is a law school that conducts instruction principally by correspondence.

The method of instruction at this law school for the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree program is by correspondence.

Students enrolled in the J.D. degree program at this law school who successfully complete the first year of law study must pass the First-Year Law Students’ Examination required by Business and Professions Code § 6060(h) and Title 4, Division 1, Chapter 1 Rule 4.3(l) of the Rules of the State Bar of California as part of the requirements to qualify to take the California Bar Examination. A student who passes the First-Year Law Students’ Examination within three (3) administrations of the examination after first becoming eligible to take it will receive credit for all legal studies completed to the time the examination is passed. A student who does not pass the examination within three (3) administrations of the examination after first becoming eligible to take it must be promptly disqualified from the law school’s J.D. degree program. If the dismissed student subsequently passes the examination, the student is eligible for re-enrollment in this law school’s J.D. degree program but will receive credit for only one year of legal study.

Study at, or graduation from, this law school may not qualify a student to take the bar examination or to satisfy the requirements for admission to practice in jurisdictions other than California. A student intending to seek admission to practice law in a jurisdiction other than California should contact the admitting authority in that jurisdiction for information regarding the legal education requirements in that jurisdiction for admission to the practice of law.”

[6061.7\(a\) Disclosure Form –](#)

“At the link provided above, Taft’s 6061.7(a) disclosure provides a significant amount of information about the law school. In order to ensure that you are well-informed about the program at Taft and understand what information is being provided on the disclosure form, Taft offers this narrative explanation. Further information can be found in the FAQ’s provided below.

The Admissions Data provided in the disclosure identifies the number of students who applied to Taft as well as the number of students who were accepted and subsequently enrolled. The information provided also includes the undergraduate GPA for all first-year students. The 25th and 75th percentiles identify the boundaries of the middle 50% of the students admitted. However, an applicant having a GPA above the 75th percentile does not guarantee admission.

The percentiles for the LSAT scores are marked “N/A” because Taft does not require applicants to take the LSAT exam.

Taft requires students to earn 96 units. Each academic year is 24 units.

With regard to available financial aid, “Federally Guaranteed Loans” include Direct Subsidized Loans, Direct Unsubsidized Loans, and Direct Plus Loans. For more information on these loan types, please click [HERE](#). Taft does not accept private student loans or loans that are veteran education benefits. For additional information on grants or third-party scholarships, please click [HERE](#).

The disclosure provides the total enrollment (the number of students taking classes at Taft), the total number of transferred students (the number of students who transferred into or out of Taft after the start of their program), and the total number of students who left Taft (either voluntarily or involuntarily) for the last 4 years.

Next, the disclosure offers the number of faculty and administrators at Taft. For more information on faculty members, please see Taft’s Faculty Supplement [HERE](#).

Taft requires a total of 17 courses to complete the J.D. degree with an average class size. The list of courses and course descriptions can be found by clicking [HERE](#).

Employment outcomes are broken down between graduates who are employed in a position where a J.D. is required and where a J.D. provides an advantage. “J.D. required” means a position for which a Juris Doctor is an absolute requirement for the position. An example of a “J.D. required” position is a practicing attorney in the State of California. A “J.D. advantaged” position is a type of job for which having a law degree will provide the applicant with a distinct advantage when performing the duties required by the role, but which does not require passage of a bar exam. Examples of “J.D. advantaged” positions include, but are not limited to, employment in compliance and ethics, contract management, government affairs, human resources, diversity and inclusion, risk management, and other fields. Taft is required by the State Bar of California to conduct a graduate employment survey. In order to be compliant with the State Bar rules, Taft sends the surveys to graduates 3 years after a student completes their program. The survey includes questions regarding the employment status of the graduate during the first, second, and third year after graduation. Taft notes that the disclosed numbers are subject to change each year due, in part, to the response rate to Taft’s survey.

Finally, Taft provides information regarding passage of the California Bar Exam for the period of five (5) years. This time period includes 10 offerings of the California Bar Exam. Taft notes that students may sit more than once for the bar exam prior to passage. Taft calculates the passage rate as follows. First, Taft counts the number of J.D. graduates who passed the bar exam during the preceding 5-year period. Second, Taft counts the total number of J.D. graduates who took the bar exam at least once from the preceding 5-year period. The first number is divided by the second to

determine the Cumulative bar exam 5-year passage rate. For more information, please see California Committee of Bar Examiners examination statistics [HERE](#).

The information Taft uses to determine the pass rate is received by the State Bar of California. The State Bar sends out a report after the results of the examination are released. Taft receives a preliminary list of students who sat for the examination, who took the examination, and a pass/fail status of each student.

Based on the report received from the State Bar the passage rate is calculated. The Dean of Admission completes the calculations based upon the report. After completion, the calculations are given to the Dean of the Law School to verify. Once verified and the information is signed off on, the information is verified once again and recorded in the Bar disclosures by Taft's registrar.

If you have any questions regarding the above information or any information on the disclosure form, please contact Taft at disclosure@taftu.edu

[Frequently Asked Questions](#) –

“Taft provides answers to the following Frequently Asked Questions:

Question: What are the basic requirements for admission to Taft?

Answer: Taft has two types of applicants: 1) Regular Applicant and 2) Special Applicant.

Regular Applicants – Our accrediting body, the Distance Education Accrediting Commission (DEAC) has determined that Applicants who have earned a Bachelor's degree or higher from a college or university accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education generally qualify as regular applicants. Similarly, the California Committee of Bar Examiners has determined that an applicant who has a bachelor's degree from an institution approved by the Committee is admissible as a Regular Student. An applicant who does not have a bachelor's degree, but who has completed at least one-half of the work required for a bachelor's degree at a college or university approved by the Committee, is also admissible as a regular applicant.

Special Applicants – Individuals, who do not qualify as a regular applicant, may apply as a special applicant. Special applicants must satisfy the standards established by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California with respect to pre-legal education. An applicant may not be admitted as a Special Student unless he or she has satisfied the examination requirements of § 6060(c)(2) of the California Business and Professions Code and Rule VII, Section 1 of the Rules Regulating Admission to Practice Law in California.

Other than the minimum threshold mandated by the Committee of Bar Examiners, the School has not developed any pre-established criteria for special admissions. In the admission of special applicants, the major consideration is whether the applicant has the ability to succeed in the Program and if the applicant will benefit from the

Program. Any applicant that does not qualify as a regular applicant must be interviewed by a faculty member and provide supplemental writing sample. The interview can either take place in the School's offices or via telephone.

Question: What factors are considered by Taft's Admissions Committee?

Answer: The Admissions Committee evaluates each applicant to determine if that applicant reasonably appears to be qualified to study law and reasonably appears to be likely to succeed in that study.

Question: When are the application deadlines for admission to Taft?

Answer: There is no definite application deadline. Applicants who wish to start during a specific enrollment period must provide their applications a week prior to the start of the program.

Question: Is there a cost to apply to Taft?

Answer: Taft has an application fee of \$35.

Question: What is the difference between the Directed Study learning modality and the Independent Student learning modality?

Answer: The Directed Study learning modality is preferred by students who cannot attend a traditional classroom, but benefit from regular and substantive interaction with faculty and classmates. Directed Study students start courses on fixed dates, submit weekly assignments for faculty evaluation, and participate in online discussions.

The Independent Study learning modality is preferred by students who, for business or personal reasons, cannot commit to a fixed weekly study schedule. Students who choose the Independent Study learning modality are not eligible nor do they qualify for Title IV funds.

Question: What is the cost of tuition at Taft?

Answer: -On average, a student enrolls in 24 units each academic year, for a total of 96 units. For further information on tuition costs, please visit [HERE](#).

Question: What other costs and fees are associated with enrollment at Taft?

Answer: Like most law schools, there are fees at Taft associated with enrollment that are not covered by tuition costs. In addition, the cost of required books and materials is not included in the tuition. Most books and materials may be purchased through an in-person or online bookstore. Taft does not sell books or study aids.

Question: How long does it take to complete law school at Taft?

Answer: Generally, Taft is a 4-year program.

Question: What is a Juris Doctor degree?

Answer: A Juris Doctor, or J.D., is the professional law degree required to practice law.

Question: Does Taft use the "Case Method" of study?

Answer: Yes. The case method, also often referred to as the Socratic method, is a method of learning first implemented by in the early 20th century by Harvard and

Columbia law schools. The case method requires students examine (“brief”) and discuss actual court decisions. In recent years a growing number of legal educators have expressed dissatisfaction with this model. In 2007 the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education released a report which recommended sweeping changes in how law was taught. These recommendations included de-emphasizing the case method of instruction.

While the Carnegie report questioned the value of the case method in classroom programs, our experience has shown that it has even less value in a distance learning program. Historically the greater emphasis a distance law school places on the case method, the lower the bar examination pass rate. Most Taft Law School courses utilize “casebooks,” but of equal importance are treatises, outlines, recorded lectures and other study aids.

Question: What is the difference between a “J.D. Required” position and a “J.D. Advantaged” position?

Answer: A job that is “J.D. Required” is a position that requires the graduate to pass a bar exam and to be licensed to practice law in one or more jurisdictions. A “J.D. Advantage” job is a position for which the employer sought an individual with a J.D., and perhaps even required a J.D., or for which the J.D. provided a demonstrable advantage in obtaining or performing the job, but which does not itself require bar passage or an active law license or involve practicing law. Examples of positions for which a J.D. is an advantage include employment in compliance and ethics, contract management, government affairs, human resources, diversity and inclusion, risk management, and other fields.